

med into a society at Bellville, on the Bay Quarter, appear to possess genuine marks of ardor and sincerity, and humble to the care of two of their principal believers in the person of Capt. William Weaver and John Sunday, whose leaders. Their examples as Christians and their moral and diligence in laboring for the welfare of the people, have been thus far worthy of their position and an honor to the Christian religion.

Very great changes which are daily taking place in the life, matter of astonishment to all. By morning of this people, ardent spirits is entirely given up. Evening, morning, and at noon, prayers are held. Six months ago they were all habitual drunkards. Their prayers and exhortations are full of power, and seem to have a most aweful and spiritual influence on the hearts of their Indian converts.

During the commencement and progress of this work, as well as some very interesting particulars concerning this people, as connected with a late missionary conference at Adolphstown, I must refer you to a future letter, which I will forward soon in a farewell.

WM. CASE.

VAL OF THE WORK OF GOD AT UTICA

from the Rev. S. Paddock, to the Editors of the Boston Magazine, dated Utica, June 19, 1826.

For some time past, had it in contemplation to write a short account of what God has been doing for us in this place, for the last three or four years. But the duties of my station have been so pressing, and their calls so importunate, that I have been unable to execute my design. And now, I can only give you a brief outline of the work.

It did commence by saying, that, for a number of years, religion has been quite low in this village. It is especially applicable to the Methodist congregation. There have been, in fact, occasional revivals, but in general, its members have maintained the form of godliness, attending ordinances of religion with promptitude and regularity. But still, our former remark is strictly true. The spirit—the life—the power of religion, has been low.

At the commencement of the conference year, when when God began his gracious work among us, the prospects were, at seasons, quite encouraging. There was observed an unusual fervor of prayer, and a deep solicitude of soul, "O Lord, hear our prayer." This frame of feeling increased, and became quite general among the members of our congregation. At length God was entreated. He came down in the plenitude of gospel grace. He spoke, and we heard. He said, let there be light, and there was light. That dark and gloomy cloud, which had so long rested upon the place, was soon dispersed; and the spontaneous response upon us with all his obedient and fervent and healing influence.

The first general move that has been observed on the part of the people, was in the month of March last, when a religious meeting held at the meeting-house, in the afternoon, after quarterly meeting. The congregation was large, and at the close of the afternoon exercises, that we desired an invitation would be given to any who desired an interest in the prayers of God's people, to come forward to the altar. When, however, this invitation was given, we did not expect that more than four persons would come forward, as we had no knowledge of more than that number who were awakened. How great, then, was our surprise, when we saw more than four times that number of persons come forward, and such a broken spirit fall upon their knees at the altar of prayer!

At this time the work went on in a powerful and successful manner. Convictions and conversions followed. From forty to sixty persons at a time, both before and after every evening during the subsequent week; and upon one occasion, ten persons were added to general peace in believing. The meetings were, in general, being conducted in the most successful manner, in a manner calculated to give satisfaction to the friends of religion, and to the different congregations in our village, have shown the gracious work. In the Presbyterian church, the Lord has wrought wonders. Great numbers have been saved from the different denominations, and have appeared anxious to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

Not prepared, at present, to say what number have experienced a gracious change since this blessing commenced; but think I cannot exceed in saying, that I have seen, at least, between three and four times as many as were saved in the same manner, and during inroads that I ever experienced from the error of their ways. Between six and eight have become members of the Methodist church. How many have joined with other churches, I have not the means, at present, of knowing.

At least three miles from this place, on the Sauquoit river, between New Hartford and Whitesboro, we have also been carrying on a gracious work of reformation among the people. In the course of the last year, a society has been raised up, composed of sixty-five members. Indeed, it may be said that the whole neighborhood has been converted. So glorious a work of religion I scarcely ever remember.

At least three, or four miles from this place, where now prevailing a good work of reformation, there have been raised up to testify that God is true to altar to forgive sin. In short, such as the outpouring of God's Holy Spirit, has, I never before been experienced in this part of the country.

Respectfully, &c.

Z. PADDOCK.

INEXHAUSTIBLE EXTORTION.—It seems by a statement in the Report of the Society for the Propagation of Religious Liberty in England, that the clergy in their "Easter Offerings" still disregard the cry of the poor. In one village, where the poor persons, wretched in poverty, were recruited for arrears of these dues, before the clergy arrived, though not a magistrate, by whom the clergy were made. One poor old man, eighty-five years of age, pays four shillings each year. Another man, at the same rate, and to the account of his wife, pays seven pence halfpenny. This poor man, who is worth seven shillings of coin. Another poor man, who is worth seven shillings of coin, is given in an account of a clergyman, who refused to perform the rites of burial for him, because he had been baptized by a dissenting minister. The funds went to the burying place, and after waiting a considerable time, the body was conveyed to the grave, and the clergyman, who, where they interred it. Another clergyman, who had a place of burial to an infant child of a dissenting minister. The parents were compelled to bury the infant to a Baptist burial ground, and the child, in another place, the priest refused to bury the child of a dissenting minister, unless he received the rites of baptism as well as interment.—Sabbath School.

Francis Wayland, jun. of the First Baptist Church in this city, is appointed Professor of Moral and Natural Philosophy in Union College, Schenectady.

Bedford County Vt. Bible Society have been organized in every town in the county, and a number of Bibles are needed. And a meeting was held in June, it was resolved that "with the aid of the present meeting, the families of the Bible, in the county, shall be supplied with the blessed volume."—Vt. Chron.

"ON WITH PEACE—GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN."

ZION'S HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1826.

Our patrons and agents are respectfully informed that our July numbers are all taken up, and that we are not able to furnish regular files to new subscribers farther back than the first of August.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.

Wednesday, the 2d day of August, was consecrated to services of respect to the memory of Adams and Jefferson. All business was suspended. The city did indeed, wear the gloom of death; but a respectful silence and deep thought prevailed while a grateful people were consigning the memory of their departed fathers to the imperishable records of great achievements. It does not become the descendants of such fathers to indulge in grief. Thankfulness ought rather to fill the mind, that the great Arbiter of nations raised up such men, and gave them wisdom to act a successful part in the formation of our national happiness, and continued them so long on earth to witness the good resulting from their faithful labors.

The exercises on this day, although becomingly solemn, were not overladen with the trappings of the tomb. It was the mourning of men—not of things—intellect—not of circumstance.

The young men of Boston, under a military escort, proceeded, in the morning, to the church in Chauce place, and heard an able and highly finished oration from Samuel L. Knapp, Esq. After these services the citizens of Boston and vicinity, officers of the general, state and city governments, and strangers of distinction were formed in procession near the State House, and marched to slow music through the streets to Faneuil Hall. The President of the United States and the Governor of the Commonwealth were seen in both processions. Having arrived at the "Cradle Liberty," the exercises of the day commenced in the following order:—

FUNERAL SYMPHONY.

PRAYER,

By REV. DR. LOWELL.

ANTHEM.

How are the mighty fallen! They that were great among the Nations and Rulers of the people. The People will tell of their wisdom.—The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance, as the brightness of the firmament.—Their bodies are buried in peace, but their name liveth evermore. Handel.

DISCOURSE,

By HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

DIRGE,

WRITTEN BY THOMAS WELLS.

Hark! attendant Seraphs say,
Patriot Spirits, come away!
Ye, on earth whose work is done,
Ye, whose glorious race is run—

Ye, among the faithful found,
With your Country's blessings crowned;
Ye, to whom fierce millions raise
Hymns of gratitude and praise:—

Summoned from this house of clay,
Called in time's full hour away,
Longing for their native skies,
Lo, together they arise!

Grieve not for the hallowed Dead!—
Mourn not Worth and Wisdom fled!—
Filled with years, with honors blest,
They alike in glory rest.

BENEDICTION.

Funeral ceremonies for the distinguished dead claim to high authority. Joseph's funeral processions for his father—the thirty day's mourning for Moses, and many other similar cases, disclose the practice of the ancients. After all, when the breath is departed however distinguished the individual may have been a chilling sense of the insufficiency of human distinctions must fall heavily on the reflecting mind. The voice of eulogy cannot pierce the ear of death. H. M. solemn the reflection that the universal praise of mankind can confer no good beyond the grave! The sojourner of earth has gone to enjoy the inheritance which he has loved and chosen, and no echo of the man voice to cheer or to alarm him shall ever reach the world of spirits.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

There will be a Camp-meeting in Bucksport, Maine commencing on Tuesday, the 5th of September.

The Camp-meeting at Readfield, Me. will commence August 29th.

The Camp-meeting at Paris, Me. will commence Sept. 5th.

The Presiding Elder of the Boston District requested us to give notice that there will be no Camp-meeting in Falmouth the present season.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

Our friends and the public are informed, that full term at this school will commence on Monday, 4th of September next, after a vacation of one week.

The terms of admission are, that each scholar able to read and spell well, and possess a knowledge of the simple rules of arithmetic; and that no one be received under ten years of age.

The tuition for the common English studies, is in term, \$3 00

For astronomy and the higher branches of mathematics, 3 50

For the languages, 4 00

In the female department, the tuition is the same as in the male department, except for needlework painting; for which branches \$2 are added. By any devotee but a part of their time to these studies they are charged in proportion.

The price of board at the institution is, \$1 25 per week

Our accommodations at the boarding house, in regard to rooms, &c. have not been as good, the present term, as we could have desired, owing chiefly to an increase of scholars beyond what we had anticipated. But as additions to the house will be completed by the first of next term, we shall be able to accommodate our boarders better for the future; and shall receive a much larger number than we now have. But such as our accommodations have been, none who attend the school, with the exception of those living in the vicinity, have chosen to board with us, that we think we may venture to say, we have some degree, succeeded in our own endeavors to satisfaction, in this department of the institution. We hope we shall still succeed; and while we would not turn our sincere thanks to those who have so liberally

bestowed on them by their patronage; we would also wish to see others who may wish to put scholars to our care that it shall be our constant aim, not to promote their advancement in knowledge and virtue, but also to render their situation agreeable.

The books we make use of can be obtained in place; which are, Adam's Latin Grammar, 1. Primus, Staughton's Virgil, Goodrich's Greek Grammar, 3d edition, and Jacob's Greek Reader, together with the other Latin and Greek classics usually used in schools of this kind; also Blake's Conversation Natural Philosophy, 8th edition; Conversations Chemistry, by Comstock, 9th edition; Heidge's Key; Blair's Rhetoric, Whelpley's Compend of His 8th edition, with questions; Ingersoll's Grammar; Woodbridge's small Geography and Atlas, together with Scott's Lessons and Walker's Dictionary of reading and spelling.

N. DUNN; Preceptor
Wilbraham, August 2, 1826.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

From Burnah.—Captain Sheed, of the ship anchored at Philadelphia, in 115 days from Madras reports that a treaty of peace has been signed between the Burmese and British on the 24th of February, at Amoy, 42 miles below Ayer. The prisoners were restored, 25 lacs of rupees paid down, 25 mcs paid in 100 days, and 50 lacs in twelve months; the provinces of Arracan, Martaban, Yai, Marquay, Tavoy to be retained by the English. The commissioner on the part of the Burmese was Dr. Price, an American missionary. Mr. and Mrs. Judson arrived alive and well. The bishop of Calcutta died suddenly at Trichinopoly, near Madras, on the 4th of April.

From Colombia.—This republic is threatened with civil division and bloodshed. Gen. Paéz taking advantage of the disposition of the Venezuelans to a federative government instead of the present administration, refused at the call of the Senate at Bogotá to resign his command in the army, and many factions around his capital. The government of Caracas placed itself under his jurisdiction, and the citizens of Valencia from the age of 17 to 50 were ordered to appear, on the 4th July, at the Plaza to be enrolled. The effusion of blood may be expected unless Bolívar, who was expected, should arrive. Gen. Bermudez in a proclamation has pronounced in the strongest terms the conduct of which is thought to amount to treason, and it is supposed at Cartagena he will be condemned to —N. Y. Obs.

PROSPECTS OF GREECE.—Even, in the number of his essays, gives a favorable view of the ultimate success of the Greeks. He says, "no power ever inherited from nature, a more fruitful and noble spirit than the Greeks. They are high in spirit, proud, and republican. That they are a degenerate people, is altogether a groundless assertion; that they are not equal to their ancestors, would be saying much." He thinks, one of the most serious duties, which the Greeks have had to contend with, has been a spirit of discord among themselves, to which he attributes the success of Ibrahim Paëta, and devastation of the Morea. He speaks very confidently of their ultimate success, and predicts the death of the Turks. "Time and the spirit of the age," he says, are secretly sapping the foundation upon which she stands. A new state of things is existing in Europe, Asia, and African Turkey. The sentiment is to be transferred from the Rhine to the Euphrates."—Salem Observer.

The Genoa Gazette gives the following as a statement of the losses of the Greeks at the battle of Missolonghi: "Killed in the town 1000, ditto, foot of the mountains, 500; men taken prisoners, women killed by the Greeks themselves, 1300; men and children who drowned themselves to escape the fury of the Turks, 500; woman and children who perished around his statue. The body of Bishop Joseph, salted whole, as a present for the Sultan, and the males were distributed among the officers and rates.

Blockade of St. Domingo.—Captain Banks, Ajax, arrived at Norfolk on the 29th, in 14 days. Antigua, informs the editors of the Beacon, that he saw a letter to a gentleman in St. Johns, which stated that the Island of St. Domingo was blockaded by a French fleet. He also saw a paragraph in a French paper stating the same fact.

Commander Porter.—A letter received in New dated Feb. Cruz, 22, June, asserts positively that Com. Porter has been appointed to the command of the Navio, that is, Captain of a 74 gun ship, in priority of date, and is in effect Commander in chief of the whole Mexican Navy.

Office of the Colonization Society
Washington, July 23, 1826.

Intelligence has been received at this office, on the 13th of May, representing the efforts to be in very healthy and prosperous circumstances. The Government of Sierra Leone has a blockade on the line of coast reaching from Colony to Cape Mount, promises to destroy, which it has already suspended the slave trade, hitherto run from Gallinas. The colonial Agent at Fernando has interdicted the trade from Cape Mount, Trade Town, (120 miles) on the ground of a jurisdiction, actually held by the colony over this district of country. It is therefore confidently expected that this odious traffic is for ever banished from the coast. The body of the American consul, traffic of the natives (who consequently turned into channel, and fowls, vegetables, cattle and hitherto unknown abundance, are now brought to American colony. "It is a circumstance," says Ashmun, "you will learn with pleasure, that late emigrants from North Carolina, of all ages, habits, have got safely through the slight fever assailed them, without a single exception. To Mr. Hulston is far advanced in convalescence, commodious school house, of two ground apartments is building by the people, for additional school colony. Captains Chase and Cotterell, of the business service have recently returned upon the commodious away from the Guianan, coast between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas. To Mr. Hester, the American colony is indebted for liberal donation of 30 stands of arms, 8 casks of powder, and several articles of provisions.

Mr. Jefferson's Memoir, &c.—We understand that Mr. Jefferson has left behind him a Memoir of his own Life and Times; he commenced its composition in the 77th year of his age in 1820, and it in 1821. It goes back to the time of his birth, traces the progress of his own education, and upon the causes and events of the American Revolution, gives a particular account of the Declaration of Independence; presents many interesting particulars of the condition and celebrated characters of the while he was minister in that country—and concludes with his acceptance of the Office of Secretary of State, and left behind him for publication three vols. of *Notes* comprising various curious and interesting transactions, in which he was concerned when he was Secretary of State. Besides these were prepared for the press, 12 or 15 vols. of correspondence, labelled with the years in which they were written. In these MS. vols. not bound but stitched together, carefully laid away copies of all his interesting letters, as taken by the Polygraph. It is unnecessary to state, that these letters are full of interest; and addressed to various persons, and on various

and when published, will more fully display city of style and grandeur of principles, if their author was so eminently distinguished as these letters were prior to the Revolution. The last of the series is his celebrated reply to Weightman, written ten days before his death. It is laid the very last in the vol. for 1826. These letters are very long—they discuss a host of the most interesting topics; among the rest, an elaborate sketch of his life to Col. Moore, immediately after the capture of Washington, in the highest terms.

He has left many other MSS. among his these some compositions labelled "titles."

All his papers are put up with a neatness and clarity which uniformly distinguished Mr. J. It is most remarkable, that he had put away, as his most select papers, his own will, a copy of draughts and alterations of the Declaration of Independence, and some affectionate memorials of family. These three were arranged together in a compartment.

As soon as the proper arrangements can be made, these Anas, and most of this collection will be laid before his country. His papers can be so rich in valuable material for Mr. Jefferson. His style and his sentiments tend to lend an inextinguishable attraction to even public will impatiently for the publication of the most distant posterity will profit by his exhortations of liberty, the real principles of the constitution will be found developed in the most forcible forms.

There has been no opportunity yet of Mr. J. Johnson's will. It was written in Mr. J. condensed, expressive, simple, and elegant. It left all his books to the University, of which already copies. He has left to his illustrious James Madison, his beautiful case of "anims" as a memorial of his long and unintermittent ship, for one with whom he has been combated, for the good of mankind. It has been free, making provision for their future support, as a favor to the University, which he has received at their hands. The emancipated slaves might be permitted within the Commonwealth.—*Richmond* July 28.

New Printing Press.—Mr. Dr. Phelps, has invented, and (in connexion with Messrs. Greele, joint Patentees) has commenced printing press on a plan somewhat different, and experience will prove, not a little superior to others in common use. The press is made of iron and the first we believe, of that material, in Massachusetts, and is capable of printing 10,000 pound leverage, and in the operation of the press is more simple and expeditious than any hitherto held in the highest esteem. Its simplicity, neatness, and uniformity of operation, and diminution of labor it occasions, are surpassed by any yet invented. We are now to give a particular description, but we must first attend to the attention of the fraternity to the subject. In the future time we may present our readers a detailed account of its several parts, accompanied by a drawing. The proprietors have determined to give the appropriate name of the "New Press," and the only one in operation at the office of the News-Letter and City Recorder, Merchants Hall; where all interested in the advancement and prosperity of the arts in our are invited to call and examine it.—*City* &c.

In Providence, on Sabbath morning, July, between twelve and one, a fire was discovered in a story wood building, on Anthony's wharf, to Mr. Cyrus Bulter. The flames were very high when first seen, and soon extended to other buildings, (all of which were wood,) and subduced within three stores, a shed, and a large of very valuable property were consumed to the amount of \$20,000 dollars.

On Tuesday morning a rope-walk owned by Mr. Wm. West, was destroyed by fire. It is remarkable that on all the property not a cent was insured.

Canal Digging.—A canal digging machine recently been introduced at Paris, to be worked by horse, manual, or other moving power, capable of digging ten feet deep, and a power of eight horses is required to work it. The machine extract and carry out of the canal ninety feet per minute. It advances gradually in and digs eight feet in breadth at one stroke.

"Murder will out."—A coroner's inquest was held in Fort Ann on the 24th instant by N. C. Esquire, of that village, on the body of James M'Nille, found in the canal near that place. The jury, that the deceased came to his death by the circumstance of some person to them unknown, stand the circumstances to be these: That James M'Nille, with his families, arrived in Whitehall from Ireland, via Quebec, to Albany. On learning that a part of the canal had gone out, through mistake, in the deceased and M'Nille pursued it on foot, towing path, leaving their families to follow another. The boat was overtaken at Fort M'Nille, in the night, who took possession of the canal—broke open a trunk of the deceased in the night, and returned. On meeting the board of which were the families, he handed to the wife of the deceased, informing her husband had gone on to Albany, and requested she would follow him. But the boat had already ed far, when the towing line threw up the of her husband, shockingly mangled and dead. The deceased and M'Nille were seen the night before, for the last time, near where was found. M'Nille had blood on his clothing he could not account. Upon these circumstances together with the contradictory statement he was committed for trial.—*Sandy-Hill* July 27.

Unhappy Occurrence.—On Tuesday, a canal boat was entering one of the locks near West of Schoenady, a young married Mrs. Wilson, of the state of Mississippi, by the striking of the bow of the boat, into the water, and was drowned. She, together with her husband, was on board the boat, and at the time in a chair, near the bow, and was engaged. Immediate steps were taken to recover the body, but it was not effected until the water was drawn out of the lock—and then too late to restore it to life. A respectable citizen of Mississippi, and to connect with an exertion. The sympathizers were much excited in behalf of the deceased husband, and many made to aid in the recovery and restoration of the body.—*N. Y.*

Lamentable.—On Thursday, the 13th of July, Mr. John Herster, about a mile from Penn., a most distressing accident occurred. The course of many years, it has not fallen to record one so melancholy a nature.

It appears, by accounts related to us, that the distillers by the name of Peltz had been engaged in setting up a large boiler, in its interior was for a considerable time. Frequent work was busily engaged with his work, and the child to keep off the boiler, which was boiling water. The father had to bring the child, when it is supposed, the child fell into the scalding liquor. It was not

ce, indeed, the child had not been
the hour it began stirring up the swirl
founder, he belched forth, "O! astound-
What must have been the infant's feel-
ing so ghastly a spectacle in the imagi-
But a short time before, it was all joy-
ness—the joy of its father in his labor-
The age of the child was about three
gone to the place prepared for it by
of the world—to its Redeemer,
while on earth," of such are the kingdom

How to keep churches and dwelling-ho-
During the extreme heat of summer, our be-
lievers, as well as our dwelling-houses,
kept cool and comfortable, by the
—Let the windows and doors be open
sunrise, and shut by sunset. Let the
shutters, if there be any, should likewise
prevent the glass from being heated by the
heat within. If the doors be kept closed
of the day, when the room is required for
be found of the same temperature that i
morning, when the room was first shut u
depends on the same principle as the eve
temperature of our cellars, which are o
and firm in winter, solely because the e
excluded from them.

FREE LIVING.

One of the most common causes of al
ders, is that which is popularly termed t
vessels, or technically, a plethoric condit
tion, arising from errors in diet; from c
prudent indulgence in the quality or qua
and drink. These indulgences produce
an unnatural excitement, under which ac-
quaintances more readily occasion diseas
or inflammatory character. They also
cause of degeneration which are possess
ed of sympathy, and by frequent excess
of new supplies, overload the vascular s
it into a state in which local disease is
easily produced; and instead of furnis
nourishment, convey the seeds of discase
body. Individuals are not aware of the
the habits in which they daily indulge;
manifests itself in various parts of the bo
instance, a too plethoric condition is ev
anced in the face, as a florid, or rather he
redness; but if we investigate the matter
we shall find that such persons are by n
healthy state. In order to see the full
habits above alluded to, it is necessary to
in which they have been carried to an g
In populous towns, there are op
observing these effects on an extensive
laboring classes who are in general fr
from the country, consume enormous qu
porter, and spirit, besides double the qua
that health requires. It is among th
classes, where the least cause of inflame
most violent kind. Slight injuries, whic
be unimportant, produce in them severe
the nature of which is always obstinate
nation frequently fatal. They live in fa
of disease; the slightest accident often ca
and if they escape casualties, their habit
to a variety of diseases and premature d
majority not surviving the age of fifty.
ligerence.

MARRIED,

In this, Mr Calvin W. Haven, to Miss Ad
In Hingham Mr Cornelius Nye, of Boston
P Harding, of New Bedford, to Miss Joia
to Miss Harr et P Rose. In Portland, Mary
eloped of the Eastern Argus, to Mrs Sarah G

DIED,

In this city, Mr Thomas Bordman, aged
Hill, 38, Mrs William Raper, 70, Mrs Ma
Mrs Mary Gibson, 31, Mrs Margaret Se
lien Luckeak, 56, Mr Abraham Rich, of St
Mrs Mary Jane Handy, 50, Mrs Mary Go
Charles Town, 79, John Green, 70, John
in Charleston, Deacon Moses Hall, 76,
being thrown from a horse. Capt Luc
In Newton, Mrs Sarah Hull, relict of the
Ham Hill. In Springfield, Mr Felstah B

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BOSTON.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCE

MONDAY, July 31.—Arrived, brig Camb
erley, Smith, ditto; Saunhya, Symon
Acorn, House, Philadelphia; La Fayette
and 62 from Gut Gibraltar; Greck, Nicke
Laxter, New York; Pomona, Akin, and Mar
buxton, New York; Olive branch, ditto; Neutur, War
Nelson, New York; Rapier, Nye, New
Poly, Plymouth; Empress, Titus, Hunting
Plymouth. William Salem.—*Cleared,* b
St Thomas, s/c Zephyr, Williams; Labor
Washington, Howard, Savannah; Favor
Castine.

TUESDAY, August 1.—Arrived, ships J
stadt 55, Elmsore 48, Fliza Ann, Gaines, 3
Kreslin, Norris, Connecticut; s/cbs Canadia
bark, Golden, Burr, Fairchild, store Jag
port, Randolph, Smith, Gloucester; Yarr
Forthsmouth; Pearl, Colby, Newburyport; W
Salem.—*Cleared,* s/c Billow, Barker;
John Hatheway, Rapid, Nye, New Na
Davis, Gloucester; Iris, Goodspeed, Harbo
WEDNESDAY, August 2.—*Arrived,* ship
Liverpool; brig Calo, Fervical, Baltimore;
ditto; Zylph, Horton, Albany; sloops Ech
York.

THURSDAY, August 3.—Arrived, brig
Thunderland; Oak, Telham, Connecticut; sc
sailant; Portland; Lorezo, Portsmouth; Min
Mr Aaron Russell, of school teacher, of
reter, Baltimore; Napoleon, Griffen, Alexan
Nancy, Carly, and James Monroe, Hall,
Branch, Lubec; Sarah, Shackford, Eastpo
regate, Salem; Express, and Part, Port
Westport, Cape Silliman, New York; U
Regulator, M'Cormick, New York.—*Cleare*
Evans, Surinam; s/c Hope, Morton, Phil
Eaker, St Andrews; L. Ave, Longtin, Phil
Reuben, Thatcher, Bath; Velocity, Hamme

FRIDAY, Aug 4.—Arrived, brig Philadelp
port; Shawmut, Cobb, Philadelphia; Spau
St Croix, Davis, Medden, from Genoa an
port, Parsons, s/cb of schoe Tullay, 30
Lower Lackey, Pence, Dewar.—*Cleared,* br
fitt, New York; s/c Iackett, Hill, Cape; sh
et, Gunnison, Portsmouth; New Packet, t
Randolph, Smith, Gloucester.

SATURDAY, August 5.—Arrived, brig
St. Ubes; George Henry, Cutter, Bridget
New York; Juniper, Parsons, Surinam
Eliza Ann, Gaines, Sack; barque Polaris, 3
grain rigging, Cape Silliman, New York; R
Simmons, Richmond; Clark, Chase, New
yo, Plymouth; Sarah, Shackford, Eastpor
Fogers, Philadelphia; Susan and Hebe, l
Volusia, Morrill, Baltimore; s/cb of schoe
Cape Silliman, Cape Silliman, New Bedfor
in the bay.

SUNDAY, August 6.—Arrived, brig Cal
Ubes; Baltic, from Malaga; s/cb Harbor, Ro
land; Helen, Lewis, Baltimore; Jackson
New Come, Low, Cape Hayter; Martin
did, s/c Boston Packet, Dyer, Margine

SABBATH SCHOOL.

The Depository for the sale of B
with the Massachusetts Sabbath Scho
moved to the basement story of the
Hancock Street, Boston, under the su
MR ARNOLD RUSSELL; to whom orde
hereafter to be addressed. The depos
will continue to be well supplied with
of the American Union.

passed, until
 about half
 a and con-
 boiled!—
 on behold-
 his child?—
 s all liveli-
 ns hours.—
 years. It
 on the foun-
 who said,
 of heaven.”

cases cool.—
 cases of pub-
 es, may be
 little atten-
 ened before
 blinds and
 be shut, to
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 till the heat
 use, air will
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 p. This fact
 enness of the
 ol in summer
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 s of living lead
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 Medical Intel-

line Sanger.
 o, to Miss Sarah
 L. Lee, of Boston,
 Thomas Todd,
 ceulcaf.

35. Mrs. Grace
 n Woodman, 36,
 arney, 67. Mr. Al-
 rtham, widow of
 fary Leonard, 75.
 In New York, by
 of brig America.
 ate General Wil-
 ss, 56.

WS.

ES.
 ridge, Small, Liv-
 nds, from a cruise.
 akar, Trapani 63,
 rson, and Charlot-
 y, Jennings, New
 ington, and Ma-
 t, Forts-mouth;—
 nton, L. L. Avon-
 ring Jachin, Drew,
 dor and Europe;
 e, Lubec; Scio,
 va, Rich, Cton-
 St. Eustatia; brig
 t, Sydney-an, Har-
 Hulell, Bridge-
 g Hornet, Pierce,
 illiam, Bowditch,
 Halifax; Polly,
 cket, G. Packet,
 rd.
 Amethyst, Bussey,
 schs. Hero, Mayo,
 s, and Globe, New
 Nancy, Glasgow,
 s. Leader and Vo-
 nda, Johnson, St.
 eyrhound, Depeys-
 rry; William and
 New York; Olive
 and; sloops Bedford,
 and; Traveller,
 tion, Newburyport;
 id, brig Commerce,
 Pierres; Clarion,
 odelphia; Mary &
 ond, Alexandria.
 na, Bartlett, Liver-
 n, Drukwater,
 id Palermo; Juni-
 ckerizing, Eastport;
 ig Schuykill, Mod-
 oops Boston Pack-
 Libby, Haverhill;
 Charles Miller. Da-
 x; Almira, Cush-
 — Cleared, ship
 ewester, Coppenha-
 schs. Gazelle,
 Yo k: Hero, Ma-
 t; William Penn,
 s, Richmond;
 cket, Wentworth,
 Pearl, Colby, New-
 Olive, Clifford, St.
 Richards, Charle-
 rter, Tolman, Port-
 s, Lovett, Salem;
 va, Bunker, Trin-

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 ntory is now and
 the publications

